

J. WISE HAGINS, Editor and Publisher

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EASTERN KENTUCKY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Volume VI.

Jackson, Kentucky, Friday, July 19, 1907.

Number 38.

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### POLITICS THE CURSE Of Schools, As It Is of Everything It Touches In Kentucky.

BY SENATOR BENJ. SEWELL.

In this day there is a great howl for certain reforms. That there is great need for reform in certain lines is unquestioned. The people, as a whole, are denied the enjoyment of many blessings by reason of politics and parties. I mean to say that often politics steps in at opportune times to prevent the accomplishment of the greatest good to the greatest number of the people. When politics is worshiped to the disregard of principles it becomes a great evil. So there is as great need for the use of a big broom in the old houses of politics as there is in any other department of human affairs. The old parties need to be reformed and re-vivified with eyes single alone to the good and glory of the people.

The educational status of a Commonwealth is the thermometer that truly indicates the greatness of its people as regards their conduct in life, morally and socially. Kentucky used to be truly the only seat of learning west of the Alleghanies. The first university west of the Alleghanies was established at Lexington. This State was then the real leader in all things that go to make a glorious and grand Commonwealth of splendid, intellectual people. Kentucky's statesmen then took the lead; they had no equal, and Kentucky was a power in the molding of public sentiment in matters of education and statecraft. It was the Bright Magnetic Star around which all other States revolved and imbibed inspiration for noble and heroic work. But today, in this respect, Kentucky boasts without a cause for boasting, and all the laudation she gets is self-laudation, and self-praise is half deception, half falsehood. Today Kentucky occupies a back seat in the educational world when, I believe, every State in the Union is ahead of her except seven. A shame, a great pity, an outrage!

People have lost their heads. They have allowed themselves to go hogwild after parties. Battles are waged and millions spent for the success of parties while not a word is said for Kentucky's educational interest. Indeed party it is, and education is a sham and a fraud in Kentucky! A fellow's politics is his credentials of fitness to do educational work. In many places a "teacher" must have a pull with the politicians to get himself employed as a school teacher. His politics must be orthodox. And no wonder Kentucky is yet the "Dark and Bloody Ground." It can not be better than its conduct, it can not be higher than its standard of education, and that standard is far from the highest.

If it were possible to arouse the enthusiasm in behalf of education that is annually aroused in the interest of politics, then Kentucky would soon advance to the front in the march of education. And why not be as enthusiastic and interested in that which so vitally affects the moral well-being of the people? Nothing can so bring glory to the State as the spread of intelligence throughout her borders that comes alone through the channels of education. The human family, stripped of education, is but a family of wild animals, having neither regard for things natural or divine. The uneducated part this day, as in all times, are held in abeyance from the commission of more numerous and outrageous crimes alone by the power and influence wielded by those who have a touch of education—an education that develops the brains and softens the heart and causes them to have a love and a sympathy for humankind.

Today much is said by the well-wishers for Kentucky's good about the laxity in the enforcement of the law and how, as a result, crime is rampant in many parts of the State. Has it ever occurred to

them that illiteracy is the Big Fruitful Father of crime? Punishment is a necessary evil; it is a bloody relic of barbarism, of downright heathenism, and it is far more important to build more school houses than to build more jails and penitentiaries. It is wiser to improve the system of education than to devise severer modes of punishment for those who have been made miserable and unfortunate by a lack of attention by the upper dogs, those whose neglect to duty has made it so possible for crime to flourish.

The Blue Grass—the rich and aristocratic section—has been the recipient of gifts and donations and appropriations for educational purposes on the part of Kentucky's lawmakers. It needed them; it still needs them and nobody is kicking. But these old hills, these everlasting mountains, are supposed to be part of the State, whether they are treated as such, or not. They contribute their mite uncomplainingly toward defraying the expenses of the government and little to get indifference and but only consideration in return. We are called "bad men of the mountains," but accuse us of what they may, they can not accuse us of being beggars. We have managed to get along, though only midlin' like, without State aid. We have no State Normal, no State College, no State University, and if such a thing should be proposed the Blue Grass would butt in and say "Let us have it, we need it; the mountains are too inaccessible." Yes, these mountains are very inaccessible, and as long as every good blessing is to go elsewhere they will so remain.

The best natural talent of the State is the mountain boys and girls. It needs only development to be on top in everything. Give the mountains one-half the educational opportunities of the Blue Grass and see them "head her on the first go." The present public school system, as carried on, is a monumental failure. It needs a thorough overhauling and put on a more effective basis. I believe, instead of having a little shabby, poorly, intractively-arranged school house at the mouth of every other branch throughout the counties as we now have, it would be better to have but one or two school houses for each voting precinct; have large commodious, modern, attractive buildings, conveniently and comfortably arranged, and put them in charge of educators, not little two-by-fours, and pay them for their services. Crown this with a rigid compulsory educational law that will compel the attendance of the pupils, and inside of ten years crime would be reduced to a minimum; an era of good feeling established, and the shotgun form of government be a relic of the past; feuds disappear, factions be broken up, and instead of one class wanting the other class burned at the stake, penitentiaries for life, or hanged higher than Hamon, a spirit of brotherly love one for the other would reign supremely and a united and indissoluble Brotherhood of Man be the result.

Hatred, envy and malice are the fruits of an uncultured mind and an undeveloped heart. Complete salvation and higher civilization are found in education. Let us have it.  
Campton, Ky., July, 1907.

### Swift's Silver Mine.

Not discouraged by his disappointments in prospecting during the last eleven years, Michael O'Neal, of Parkersburg, W. Va., has gone to Wolfe and Estill counties on his tenth trip to locate the famous lost silver mine which was operated over 150 years ago by John Swift. O'Neal believes he has secured information that will enable him to locate the mine from which Swift took ores that made him a fortune, but which has been lost for over a century.

### MEN WANTED.

Men of experience wanted for the Frozen Creek Cannell coal Mines. Address Z. T. H. Owner, Boxer, Ky.

### Caleb Power's Case.

Witnesses for the Commonwealth in the Caleb Powers case, to be called for trial before Special Judge Robbins, at Georgetown, on July 29, are being summoned to appear at that time. The number of old witnesses will not be nearly so large as at former trials of the case. Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin, says, however, he will have a number of new and important witnesses for the State. It has been determined by the prosecution that Senator Charles J. Bronston, of Lexington; Judge Williams, of Frankfort, and Judge Victor Bradley, of Georgetown, will be associated with Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin in the conduct of the case for that side.

### Willie's Essay on Bees.

A bee is a vocalist on woe end and a torrid-zone on the other! A bee's hind feet is hotter than a slate roof in August. Once a poet with long hare and a celluloid collar mended with brown thred rode a throbbing ballad entitled "How doth the little busy bee" and boys ain't had no fun since because their mas is allus telling them to improve each shining minute and rolling stones don't gather no moss. The honey-bee goes out in the morning when the sun is standing tiptoed on these mounted top and the world is filled with musik and appleblossoms and carries honey from the lily's dainty cup to these beetrice which belongs two sum farmer in these dense woods. He sees only what is fare and he sips only what is sweat! He leaves the chaff and takes the wheat! The pote sez bees works for man and never hurts the tiny flour but leaves it there beside these rode just where these Lord he made it growed! O bees! Sweat bees! On fleeing wing yew have two work like everything and waid in honey two your knees but as for me, I do not sea how yew can keep from sneezing bee. It makes me sneez tew stick my nose down in the grass where dew drops blows and onet I stuck it in a rose—a bee jumped out and stinged my noze. O bea, O bea—O bea, O bea—O gee! that's all I know about these bea!

We take our hat off to Kentucky's Governor, but he has one more act to do before he can hope to gain the people's entire confidence; and this act is to serve his connection with the Hargis gang—*Jessamine News, Democrat.*

Mrs. C. P. Wiggins, Lexington, Ky., says: I gave my fowls Bourbon Poultry Cure when they were sick and it certainly worked wonders. Sold and guaranteed by Day Bros Co.

Four newly enlisted recruits left Lexington Sunday for Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The recruits were obtained by Lieutenant F. W. Hersher at Jackson. They are James H. Nickell, Lee Ritchie, Rescoe Young and Jesse J. McIntosh.

Worry kills more people than work—but it is a blamed sight easier way to die.

### Master Commissioner's Sale.

Breathitt Circuit Court.  
Abrelia Marcum, Guardian, Plff.  
vs.  
Notice of Sale.  
Nellie Flannery, etc., Def'ts.  
By virtue of a judgment of sale rendered by the Breathitt Circuit Court, at its May term, 1907, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the front door of the Court House in Jackson, Breathitt County, Ky., on

**Monday, July 22, 1907.**  
It being the first day of the July county court for Breathitt county, beginning at 2 o'clock, noon, the following described real property, lying and being in Breathitt county, Ky., on the waters of Howards Creek, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on a rock marked B S, on the north bank of the Marcum fork of Howards creek, a tributary of the North fork of the Kentucky river, about 800 feet above the forks of said creek, on the line of the lands of Lee Dea, thence a 35 80 w 568 feet to a black oak, a 43 30 w 160 feet to a chestnut, s 11 15 w 734 feet to

two small sourwoods on a point corner to the land of John Davidson; thence with said Davidson's line s 17 15 w 232 feet to a black oak, s 64 15 w 176 feet to a stake, n 87 30 w 263 feet to a stake, n 56 w 186 feet to a chestnut, s 74 30 w 382 feet to a sourwood, n 74 15 w 22 feet to a maple, s 72 45 w 250 feet to a sourwood, n 73 30 w 206 feet to a chestnut on a knob, s 55 w 397 feet to a small dogwood, s 66 30 w 198 feet to a black jack, s 1115 w 190 feet to a chestnut oak and small hickory, s 45 e 206 feet to two hickories corner to the land of Jasper Arrowood; thence leaving the line of said Davidson and with the land of Arrowood s 53 15 w 200 feet to a chestnut oak s 57 30 w 150 feet to a cross on a rock, s 59 w 208 feet to a stake, s 49 15 w 141 feet to a chestnut, s 62 w 276 feet to a large black oak with old marks, s 59 45 w 109 feet to a chestnut, s 63 w 272 feet to a chestnut oak, s 54 30 w 264 feet to a stake, s 78 45 w 206 feet to a chestnut oak, n 81 30 w 205 feet to a black oak, n 70 w 296 feet to a chestnut stump; n 69 30 w 76 feet to a double chestnut oak, s 68 30 w 554 feet to a stake, s 71 w 322 feet to a cross on a rock near a small hickory, s 86 w 230 feet to a chestnut oak corner to the land of J. R. Newton Arrowood, and with his line leaving the line of Jasper Arrowood n 76 15 w 258 feet to a stake, n 42 15 w 163 feet to a stake, n 51 w 166 feet to a hickory and double chestnut; n 72 45 w 179 feet to a stake on a knob near a large rock n 69 45 w 138 feet to a stake, n 80 15 w 185 feet to a stake, n 55 30 w 199 feet to a stake, n 59 30 w 154 feet to a double hickory; n 52 51 w 183 feet to a stake; n 51 w 137 feet to a stake under nailers rock, n 41 50 w to two poplars under nailers rocks, corner to the land of Benjamin McIntosh, and with his line leaving the line of J. R. Newton Arrowood n 123 w 95 feet to a locust; n 171 w 244 feet to a hickory, n 53 w 248 feet to a dead pine, n 79 15 w 110 feet to a chestnut, n 67 45 w 208 feet to a pine; s 85 50 w 104 feet to a stake, n 84 30 w 105 feet to a small sourwood, n 78 05 w 508 feet to a small hickory, s 73 30 w 97 feet to a hickory, n 84 w 128 feet to a stake, n 74 50 w 238 feet to a white oak corner to the land of Lee Combs, and with his line leaving the land of Ben McIntosh n 24 15 e 251 feet to a hickory, n 145 e 202 feet to a stake, n 32 15 e 161 feet to a stake, n 17 45 e 114 feet to a pine by a large rock, n 29 e 145 feet to a large black jack, n 30 45 e 161 feet to a maple on a large rock, n 15 15 w 267 feet to a stake; n 13 w 207 feet to two pines, n 28 45 e 106 feet to a stake, n 17 45 e 163 feet to a stake by a flat rock, n 20 30 e 409 feet to a stake, n 6 e 141 feet to a chestnut oak, corner to the land of Alfred Hollon, and on his line leaving the line of Lee Combs s 85 e 142 feet to a walnut, s 82 15 e 126 feet to a stake, n 89 30 e 191 feet to a pine; n 75 e 256 feet to a stake, n 59 e 216 feet to a pine and chestnut, n 33 e 202 feet to a small hickory; n 60 30 e 181 feet to a stake, n 55 45 e 182 feet to a black jack, n 51 30 e 133 feet to a large chestnut oak, n 68 e 153 feet to a stake, n 74 e 185 feet to a stake, n 89 e 135 feet to a stake, s 83 e 112 feet to a small chestnut oak, s 77 e 188 poles to a black jack, n 63 30 e 209 poles to a chestnut, n 45 15 e 94 feet to a chestnut oak, n 51 30 e 107 feet to a cross on a rock, n 56 30 e 96 to a chestnut under a large rock, n 59 30 e 91 feet to a pine, n 67 e 100 feet to a stake, n 29 30 e 128 feet to a stake, n 130 w 73 feet to a cross on a rock, n 14 w 225 feet to a chestnut oak, n 83 w 179 feet to a chestnut n 16 e 98 feet to a stake, n 14 e 151 feet to a chestnut oak and hickory, n 17 30 e 125 feet to a chestnut, n 130 w 145 feet to a chestnut, n 18 45 e 100 feet to a cross on a rock, n 31 15 e 78 feet to a stake, s 87 e 61 feet to a locust, s 81 15 e 75 feet to a cross on a rock, n 86 30 e 66 feet to a red bud, n 74 45 e 122 feet to two hickories, n 75 45 e 177 feet to a black jack, n 66 30 e 120 feet to a small hickory, n 50 15 e 150 feet to a cross on a rock; n 58 30 e 129 feet to a large chestnut oak, n 87 15 e 124 feet to a hickory; n 78 30 e 168 feet to a chestnut oak; s 87 15 e 177 feet to a small white oak, n 43 15 e 176 feet to a chestnut oak corner to the land of Mary Spicer and with her line leaving the land of Alfred Hollon n 72 e 493 feet to a large chestnut oak, n 27 30 e 414 feet to a flat rock, n 37 15 e 280 feet to a stake, corner to land of Ky Union Land Co., and with their land leaving the land of Mary Spicer s 61 45 e 857 feet to a small pine on a knob, s 15 w 539 feet to a pine, s 15 e 364 feet to a stake, s 37 e 241 feet to a chestnut oak on the ridge in the head of the first right hand fork of the Marcum fork of Howards creek, n 73 30 e 419 feet to a black oak, n 55 30 e 147 feet to a stake, n 61 45 e 500 feet to a small chestnut oak on

a knob, s 56 15 e 391 feet to a double chestnut, n 62 e 213 feet to a stake, n 41 45 e 543 feet to a rock on a high knob, s 60 e 526 feet to a hickory, s 88 30 e 142 feet to a stake, n 83 e 211 feet to a chestnut oak on a knob between Cane creek, Doty Shoal branch, and Howards creek, corner to Doty Shoal tract, n 47 30 e 486 feet to 3 dogwoods, n 24 e 184 feet to a hickory, n 44 30 e 382 feet to a hickory on a high knob, n 86 15 e 571 feet to a small chestnut oak, s 64 45 e 171 feet to a hickory, s 31 30 e 256 feet to a stake, s 37 e 278 feet to a black oak, corner to the land of Thomas Chaney, and with his line leaving the line of the K. U. Land Co.; thence s 42 15 e 143 feet to a stake, s 40 15 e 197 feet to a stake; s 46 e 135 feet to a black jack, s 49 30 e 137 feet to a dogwood sapling, s 55 50 e 132 feet to a stake on the point, s 42 e 212 feet to a black oak, s 46 15 e 109 feet to a stake on the end of a point, s 13 30 e 258 feet to a stake, s 38 30 e 66 feet to a sycamore in the mouth of Doty Shoal branch, on south bank of the North Fork of the Kentucky river, on the line of W. E. Gambill's land, and with his line leaving the land of Thomas Chaney, s 55 w 234 feet to a double dogwood, s 40 45 w 114 feet to a stake, s 34 45 w 258 feet to a stake, s 49 30 w 247 feet to a stake on the side of the hill, s 76 15 w 166 feet to a large chestnut oak on the side of the hill, w 68 feet to a small red oak, s 79 15 w 327 feet to a stake, s 71 30 w 298 feet to a red oak, n 54 w 252 feet to a stake, n 43 30 w 321 feet to a sassafras, w 170 feet to a locust, n 70 15 w 212 feet to a stake, n 74 w 122 feet to a sourwood on a point between Doty Shoal branch and W. E. Gambill's land; thence n 57 15 w 213 feet to a hickory and chestnut oak on the ridge in the head of the Doty Shoal branch; thence s 57 45 w 280 feet to a small hickory, s 45 w 286 feet to a locust, s 12 45 w 361 feet to a black oak by a large rock on a knob; thence s 53 30 e 704 feet to a black oak on a knob, s 51 e 308 feet to a red oak and sourwood, s 8 15 e 375 feet to a red oak, s 19 45 e 134 feet to a stake, s 45 15 e 371 feet to a double maple, s 11 15 e 165 feet to a black oak on a ridge corner to the land of Lee Deaton, and with his line leaving the line of W. E. Gambill; thence s 48 w 120 feet to a red oak on the side of the hill, s 41 w 140 feet to a white oak, s 86 30 w 288 feet to a red oak on the side of the hill, thence s 35 30 w 410 feet to the beginning, containing 7104 acres by actual survey.

Second tract is as follows: Lying and being in Breathitt county, Ky., on the waters of the North Fork of the Kentucky river, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stake 20 ft from a sycamore in the mouth of Doty Shoal branch, on the south bank of the North Fork of the Kentucky river; thence up the point on line of Thomas Chaney, n 38 30 w 66 feet, n 13 30 w 258 feet, n 64 45 w 100 feet to a black oak, old mark on point, n 42 w 212 feet, n 55 50 w 132 feet to a dogwood, n 49 30 w 137 feet to a black jack, n 64 w 139 feet, n 40 15 w 195 feet, n 22 15 w 143 feet to a chestnut oak on knob in the head of main fork of Cane creek, corner to the land of the K. U. Land Co., and with their line n 57, w 278 feet, n 31 30 w 256 feet to a hickory, n 64 45 w 171 feet to a small chestnut oak, s 86 14 w 571 feet to a hickory on a high knob, s 44 30 w 382 feet to a hickory, s 24 w 184 feet to a treble dogwood, s 47 30 w 486 feet to a chestnut oak on a knob, corner to Alexander Davidson's exclusion, and with that line s 14 30 e 650 feet to a hickory, s 1 e 327 feet to a hickory and chestnut oak, corner to the land of W. E. Gambill and with his line s 57 15 e 213 feet to a sourwood on a point between Doty Shoal branch and W. E. Gambill's land, s 74 e 122 feet, s 70 15 e 212 feet to a locust, s 43 30 e 321 feet to a stake, s 43 30 e 252 feet to a red oak, n 71 30 e 298 feet, n 79 15 e 271 feet to a small red oak, e 63 feet to a large chestnut on side of the hill, n 76 15 e 166 feet, n 49 30 e 247 feet, n 31 45 e 258 feet to a stake on a point above the river, n 49 45 e 114 feet to a double dogwood, n 55 30 e 234 feet to the beginning, containing 95 acres.

Said property will be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder on a credit of six and twelve months, in equal installments, and the purchaser will be required to give bond for the purchase money, with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale, and having the force and effect of a replevin bond, and a lien will be reserved in said bonds for the property sold for the full payment of the purchase price, &c. Bidders are expected to comply promptly with these terms.

Cost of suit, \$10.85; commissioner's cost, \$12.50; cost of printing, \$41.00. Total cost \$74.35.  
J. W. CARDWELL, M. C. B. & C.